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INDOOR BASEBALL MEETING LAST NIGHT

Schedule Includes Many City Teams, Also Macdonald College.

McGILL HAS TWO TEAMS

Practice To Be Held To Night In High School Gym.

A meeting of the executive of the Montreal City and District Indoor Baseball League was held at the M.A.A.A. last night. Representatives were present from the M.A.A.A., Macdonald, R.C.R. and McGill Baseball clubs.

First, it was moved and seconded that McGill be allowed to enter two teams, the "Reds" and "Whites." This was followed by a discussion of the ground rules. McGill and R.C.R. had no special rules to follow, but owing to the smallness of the gym at Macdonald, teams playing there will be composed of eight men. Nine men will play on a side in all the other games.

Special rules, formed jointly by M.A.A.A. and Macdonald, and complying with the needs of their respective gyms, will be printed and forwarded to the officials of the various teams.

"Handbook's Indoor Baseball Rules" was adopted as the official rule book of the League.

It was decided that the secretary of each club obtains forms from the Quebec Amateur Union certifying that the holder is an amateur athlete, and that all players fill in these forms.

The question of the price of admission to the League's games was also brought up, but was left to the discretion of the respective clubs.

It was moved that the executive take steps to procure a trophy, which should go to the winning team. The executive

IN GAME AGAIN.



Earle Anderson.

felt this to be an important point, as it would increase the enthusiasm of the opposing teams.

A schedule was then drawn up. Following is the list of games:

- Jan. 12—R.C.R. at M.A.A.A., 9.15 p.m.
- " 14—McGill "Reds" at McGill "Whites," 5.30 p.m.
- " 17—Mac. Staffs at Mac. Staff, 3.00 p.m.
- " 24—McGill "Reds" at R.C.R., 8.00 p.m.
- " 22—Mac. Staff at M.A.A.A., 9.15 p.m.
- " 24—McGill "Whites" at Mac. A.A., 3.00 p.m.
- " 27—Mac. A.A. at McGill "Reds," 8.00 p.m.
- " 29—McGill "Whites" at M.A.A.A., 9.15 p.m.
- " 31—R.C.R. at Mac. Staff, 3.00 p.m.
- Feb. 2—Mac. A.A. at M.A.A.A., 9.15 p.m.
- " 3—R.C.R. at McGill "Whites," 8.00 p.m.
- " 7—McGill "Reds" at Mac. Staff, 3.00 p.m.
- " 10—M.A.A.A. at McGill "Reds," 8.00 p.m.
- " 12—Mac. Staff at McGill "Whites," 8.00 p.m.
- " 14—R.C.R. at Mac. A.A., 3.00 p.m.
- " 16—McGill "Reds" at M.A.A.A., 9.15 p.m.
- " 17—Mac. A.A. at R.C.R., 8.00 p.m.
- " 21—McGill "Whites" at Mac. Staff, 3.00 p.m.
- " 23—M.A.A.A. at R.C.R., 8.00 p.m.
- " 25—McGill "Whites" at McGill "Reds," 5.30 p.m.
- " 28—Mac. Staff at Mac. A.A., 3 p.m.
- Mar. 2—R.C.R. at McGill "Reds," 8 p.m.
- " 3—Mac. A.A. at McGill "Whites," 8.00 p.m.
- " 6—M.A.A.A. at Mac. Staff, 3 p.m.
- " 9—M.A.A.A. at McGill "Whites," 8.00 p.m.



Ted Behan.

MINISTER OF LABOUR TO GIVE ADDRESS

Senator Robertson Will Be Guest of Canadian Club.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

Will Speak To-Night On the Labor Situation In Canada.

McGill students will have the opportunity of hearing one of Canada's self-made men, when Senator Robertson, Federal Minister of Labor, addresses the McGill Canadian Club in Strathcona Hall to-night.

Senator Robertson's rise from the ranks of labor has been a notable one. He was born in Welland, Ontario, and received his education at the Welland Public and High Schools. Shortly after leaving High School, he started in as telegraph operator with the C.P.R., and gradually worked his way up until he was elected vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. Following this, in response to the desire of the six Railroad Brotherhoods, he was given a seat in the Senate in 1911. In 1917 Senator Robertson was sworn in as Privy Councillor, and in 1918 appointed chairman of the sub-committee of the Council on Labor Problems. In the same year he acted as chairman of the Board of Registration, and, finally, in November, 1918, was appointed Minister of Labor in succession to the Hon. Thos. Crothers. Since his appointment as Senator, he has done excellent work in the settling of labor strikes, especially during the war, and it is largely due to his efforts that so many of the difficulties between Capital and Labor, in Winnipeg, as elsewhere, have been satisfactorily settled.

The topic at to-night's meeting will be "The Labor Situation in Canada," and it will be interesting to hear what one who has risen from the ranks of Labor, to the position of Cabinet Minister, has to say on what has become a burning question in the last few years.

The meeting will open at 8.30 p.m. sharp, in Strathcona Hall, and it is trusted that as many students as can do so will turn out to the meeting. R. V. C. students will be welcomed, also members of the University staff, and outsiders who are interested in the affairs of McGill.

" 11—Mac. Staff at R.C.R., 8.00 p.m.

" 13—McGill "Reds" at Mac. A.A., 3.00 p.m.

" 15—McGill "Whites" at R.C.R., 8.00 p.m.

" 18—Mac. Staff at McGill "Reds," 8.00 p.m.

" 20—M.A.A.A. at Mac. A.A., 3 p.m.

As McGill is entering two teams, it is essential that all men interested in the game turn out. A practice will be held in the High School gym. at 4.45 p.m. to-day. The following men are specially requested to be present at this try-out:

Fourth Year Science—Seath.
First Year Law—McLaughlin, Wilson.
First Year Com.—Wallace, Cockshut, Aaronson.
Second Year Sci.—Wilson, Thompson.
First Year Med.—Henry, Forrest.
Second and Third Year Law—Anglin, Kearney, Robertson, Crankshaw, Foster, Sigler, McGillis, Hibbard, Gallery.
Immediately following the practice, the meeting which was postponed from Monday evening will be held, an executive appointed and also a committee representative of the faculties, to determine the personnel of the teams. The club will then apply for admission to the Athletic Association. Besides the above mentioned, all interested are requested to turn out.

McGILL WIN FIRST CITY LEAGUE GAME

New Arena Scene Of Opening Games.

FINAL SCORE 7-2.

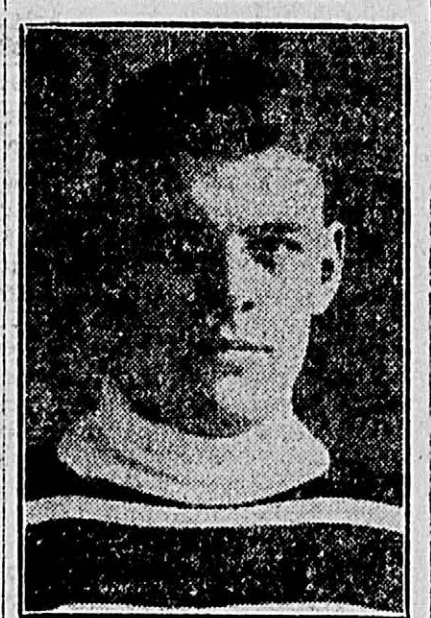
Vics. Defeat M.A.A.A. In Overtime Game—Score 4-3.

In a game that was fast and exciting from beginning to end, McGill's senior hockey sextette inflicted a smashing defeat to Westmount in the opening fixture of the Montreal City Amateur Hockey League, winning by the decisive score of 7 to 2.

Over fifteen hundred spectators were on hand to witness the game, which was the first one to be played on the new Mount Royal Arena this season. The ice was rather sticky and soft, there being only a thin layer formed on account of the recent interference to the water supply. In spite of the fact that this made the puck rather difficult to handle, a fast pace was maintained throughout.

While winning by a comparatively large margin, McGill had things by no means its own way, and many times Westmount pressed them hard. The latter were fast, but relied mostly on individual work. At times they showed some fair combination, but they seldom could get past Heney and Cully, and when they did Clarke stopped their shots in good style. The McGill team, however, was especially strong in combination, in fact nearly all their goals were scored on passes. Time and again, they would sweep down the ice three abreast and penetrate the opposing defence. "Ski" Scott, who played for McGill several years ago, and was out last night in the nets for Westmount, put up a stellar exhibition. It

GOOD DEFENCE MAN.



Jim Cully.

was largely due to his great net minding that the score was held down to 7-2. Time after time, when it appeared as if McGill were sure of scoring, "Ski" would make a sensational save. Undoubtedly he was the outstanding star of the game.

To pick any of the McGill men as standing out above the others is impossible. All played in mid-season form. The manner in which they worked together was admirable. Evidently they have been well trained in combination play. Behan was the leading goal-getter of the team, counting three in the course of the game. "Boo" Anderson and Dineen, on the wings, each had one to their credit. Both played well, backchecking in splendid style. Cully and Heney made a strong defence. Their checking was very effective, while they got away to many sensational end to end rushes. Clarke, in goal, was called on to block some hard shots. Earle Anderson and Russell were alternated frequently on the forward line, and both exhibited a good brand of hockey.

The game was opened by F. A. Taylor, a prominent amateur official for many years, who faced off the puck. Odie Cleghorn was the referee, and he handled the game in an eminently satisfactory manner.

First Period.

For the first two minutes of the play the puck travelled up and down the ice and neither goals were threatened. However, Behan and Russell got inside the Westmount defence, but were unable to score owing to the good work of "Ski" Scott, the goalie. The game was very fast, and long, rushes from end to end were in order. A three-man rush proved very effective, and Behan shot the puck into the nets for McGill.

Continued on page 4



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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1920.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

The success which we, as individuals, achieve during life is a matter of our own personal endeavor. Few, indeed if any, of us are permitted to attain the highest positions in the realm of intellectual culture, but all of us have an opportunity of proceeding a little way at least towards the ideal. Hard work and application to duty alone achieve success. To-day few people are willing to pay the price, and prefer instead the passing whims and comforts which may be easily obtained, shunning the struggle for those things which really count. We, however, have succeeded in achieving a partial success in this connection. Our presence at a university is an indication of this fact. The future requires more than anything else trained men, men who are able to think clearly on questions of moment. To the Higher Schools of Learning falls the task of supplying this ever-increasing demand.

This will likely prove more and more difficult. As a result of the enormous increase in the wages of the laboring class skilled labor is in a position to command wages equal to and often in advance of the salaries of the professional classes. What will this mean? These men will be disposed to believe that this proves conclusively the inefficiency of a superior education; that a cultured mind is not only unnecessary, but a useless luxury suitable alone for the idle rich. With these men, success means solely the satisfaction of their mere animal natures.

To us success cannot be measured by mere money value. True, this is an important and essential attribute, but there is a higher and loftier purpose in life. Thus we shall, in a small way perhaps, be entrusted with the task of keeping the torch burning, and of passing it on to generations yet unborn.

THE OPENING GAME

Last night witnessed the opening game of the senior division of the Montreal City Hockey League for 1920, and truly it was an auspicious one for McGill. Starting with the gong the Red and White plunged into the lead and although they were hard pressed at times they managed to keep this position throughout the encounter. The score and detailed report of the game need not be dealt with here as they are fully recounted in another column of to-day's paper.

To pick an individual star or stars from the McGill line-up would be impossible and would be an injustice to the players not mentioned. The entire team worked like a well oiled machine, coolly and with calculation breaking up the plays of the opposing team and carrying out their attacks with telling effect. The game was free from rough or unfair tactics, and the few penalties imposed were for minor and in some cases accidental offences.

The support accorded the winners was not as great as had been expected and not a McGill yell was heard throughout the game. The few who did attend were greatly pleased with the showing of their team and were confident through all three periods as to the outcome.

Judging from last night's exhibition the team wearing the Red and White should render a good account of itself during this series of games, and it would not surprise many if it should carry off the laurels, if the proper support and encouragement is accorded them.

EDITORIAL NOTE

To-night the Canadian Club will be addressed by a minister of the Federal Government, Senator Robertson, who is one of the best authorities on Labor in Canada. This is an excellent opportunity for McGill men to hear something really new on this topic which is of so great interest at the present time, from a man who understands his subject in its every detail.

The executive of the Club are alive to their work and have secured the very best speakers to address the Club on topics which will be of interest and help to students, and their choice for to-night's gathering is indeed a fine one.

R.V.C. NOTES

R. V. C. HOCKEY.

To-day at 4 p.m. the first hockey practice will be held for all the girls who signed up. If you have any intention of playing hockey through this season, please turn out to-morrow, and which is most important don't forget your hockey stick !!!

GREAT RACING PLAY FIRST OF BRITISH FILMS

Private Exhibition Delighted Invited Montreal Audience Yesterday.

An excellent picture, with a striking and clever story, admirably acted and with faultless photography. This was the verdict of an invited audience who spent nearly two hours at the Strand theatre yesterday morning to see the first presentation of British films, by the Anglo-Canadian Picture Plays, Limited, who have opened up offices in Montreal and arranged with the Specialty Film Import Company, Ltd., for the release of at least one British film a week in Canada. The photoplay this morning, "The Gentleman Rider," was an English racing story, based on one of Nat Gould's tales and produced in England by the Violet Hopson Films. It embraces a delightful love story, around good and bad people connected with the British turf and stables. The racing scenes are easily the best which have yet been shown here and stir up the audience to a high pitch.

The Anglo-Canadian Picture Plays, Limited, with offices in the Malsonneuve Building, St. James Street, have a Canadian charter and have made arrangements with fourteen of the leading producers in Great Britain for handling their output in Canada. Among the stars in their plays are Martin Harvey, Lillian Braithwaite, Owen Nares, Constance Collier, Leon M. Lion, Gerald duMaurier, James Carew, Henry Edwards, Basil Gill, Stewart Rome, Gerald Ames, Christie White, Alma Taylor, Queenie Thomas, Violet Hopson, Isobel Elsom, Margaret Bannerman, and Peggy Carlyle, among the best known and most popular on the British stage.

Over forty British productions are now in Montreal and the first releases to the public will be made in February. This will afford the lovers of the British stage an opportunity to see their favorites in their most pronounced successes, and will give Canadians in general a chance to see plays British in appeal and point of view such as delight our friends over the sea.

MILTON'S EXQUISITE PHRASEOLOGY.

It has too often been imagined that the exquisite phraseology of the poet Milton is the result of a divine affluence rather than of laborious care, and even Charles Lamb said he thought of Milton's "Lycidas" as of a full-grown beauty, "springing up with all its parts absolute," until he was confronted with the actual manuscript of the poem, and had the proof before him of the alterations and corrections that the author had deemed it necessary to make in order that the finished work might be as perfect as possible. A commonplace book of Milton's which has been preserved, and reproduced in facsimile, gives us a good idea of the work of this period. It contains notes and extracts from no fewer than eighty authors, in five languages, chiefly on historical subjects, and proves the great variety of reading in which the student was indulging himself. He was not only reading the usually accepted classic authors, but was studying also Greek, Italian and French history. Rabbinical literature in its native Hebrew, and was working at Syriac in order to have certain historical literature in that language clear before him. It was during these five years that he laid up that store of scholarship upon which, by the aid of his marvelous memory, he was able to draw so amply in the later years of his life.—George C. Williamson.

THE MOUSTACHE IN FRANCE.

Moved thereto by the memory of a French military order, early in the war, that men at the front should be clean shaven, except that they might retain their moustaches, a student of odd items in human conduct contributes to an American newspaper interesting though not very important information about moustaches in France. One looks at the Nation in historic perspective, and observes the early Franks moustached; "their face," observed Sidorius-Apollinaris in the fifth century, "is entirely shaven, if you except the upper lip, on which they allow two little moustaches to grow." Later, it appears, the French went bearded, but beards passed out of fashion again in the thirteenth century, and had returned in the sixteenth. In the seventeenth the moustache turned up at the ends; it was a "moustache a coquille," and to keep it pointing to the zenith one wore at night an ingenious device called a "bigotere." Toward the end of the century the moustache vanished and "all the world" went razored. One may believe without investigation that other nations would more or less parallel this history of the moustache, for as soon as man found that he could vary the dressing of his countenance, fashion naturally enough began to influence his use or disuse of the razor.

Correspondence

The Daily is not responsible for the sentiments of letters published in the correspondence columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculties will be placed in print if they are not of too great length.

Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE side of the paper ONLY.

No communication will be admitted in this column without the name of the writer being attached, not necessarily for PUBLICATION.

To the Editor, McGill "Daily."

Dear Sir:—

In the announcement of the informal dance to be held at the Union on the 23rd, I noticed the following statement:—"It will be necessary for every student to sign his name and that of his partner before being sold tickets for the dance."

I cannot understand why the dance committee should make the signing of the partner's name a compulsory step. There is no guarantee whatever, that if a student secures a partner that he is to get his tickets; then his secured partner would be naturally disappointed.

Some of the students, who would like to attend the proposed informal dance, do not belong to the city and consequently are not acquainted with a great number of young ladies who might attend, so I think it is unfair to those students to have to secure the names of their partners beforehand without knowing whether they can attend or not.

Surely each student who can secure his tickets means to take one of the opposite sex.

Yours truly,

"VIA."

THE DOVER OBELISK.

One of the great stories of the war is, of course, the story of the Dover Patrol, that strange, heterogeneous fleet of ships which, under the command of such men as Admiral Hood, Admiral Bacon and Admiral Keyes, kept clear the way across the narrow seas between England and France. Like the work of the Grand Fleet the work of the Dover Patrol was done in silence. Day in and day out, for four and a half years, the patrol "did its duty," safeguarding the passage back and forth of millions of men and vast quantities of war material. And so there was something peculiarly appropriate about the ceremony which was performed the other day on a bleak stretch of the cliff, just east of the South Foreland, when the foundation stone was laid of an obelisk which is to commemorate "the devotion and gallantry of the Dover Patrol." In time, on the other side of the Strait, on the edge of Cape Blanc Nez, will be reared another obelisk, and so, for the years to come, will the famous passage be marked.

"WHO ARE THE SLAVS?"

Although comparatively few American and English readers, even if the work is widely read, are likely to become acquainted with the two volumes in which Prof. Paul R. Radosavljevic provides an answer to his own title-page question, "Who Are the Slavs?" the book will doubtless do useful work in acquainting English-speaking people with the new nations. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia had pretty well effaced the existence of the Slavs who were under their domination, and Professor Radosavljevic's two volumes make surprising reading. Fifty pages, for example, are necessary simply to record the names of Slavs who have become prominent in this, that or the other branch of intellectual or athletic endeavor. One finds among them the names of Teske, Pupin, Paderewski and others whom the world has thought of for their achievements without thinking of their race. Himself a Slav, the professor in the American New York University has evidently done his work thoroughly.

JAPAN FEARS OUR FILMS.

The Japanese are much alarmed lest their morals be contaminated by foreign ideas carried over on celluloid. Out of 4,291,000 feet of film passed by the American censorship the Japanese censor found only 785,000 ft to be exhibited to his countrymen. Kissing and killing are taboo in Japan and after cutting these out of American reels there is not much left.—The Independent.

A significant fear is apparent in some British newspapers that the campaign of ridicule started against Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Johnson's behaviour under it, have worked together to give the American representative of prohibition a sound position in the respect of the British public. A consistent opponent of prohibition admits that "the foe is no longer the silly old Stiggins of old"; and, as human nature goes, the elimination of the "silly old Stiggins" from the British mind when it considers the prohibition question, would in itself be a step in the right direction which would make it quite worth while for the anti-liquor organizations of England to have invited Mr. Johnson over. Nor it is unlikely that many men in the United States feel that they know this fellow-citizen better than before his crucial British experience, and discover a respect for him that adds its weight to the sum total of prohibition conviction in America.

Members of executives and others are requested to look under this heading for notices of all futurities. Each notice is absolutely official. The Editor will not be responsible for errors in articles unless the time and date are written out in full when they are sent in.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. C. Batho will speak on "Methods of Experiment in Aeronautics," on Friday at five p.m., in the Physics Building. All who may be interested in this subject are very cordially invited to attend.

ORCHESTRA.

The regular meeting of the Orchestra will be held in the Union on January eighth, at seven p.m.

McGILL FIGURE SKATING AND WALTZING CLUB.

It had been hoped to hold the first meeting of the McGill Figure Skating and Waltzing Club this week, but owing to some difficulty in securing the Campus rink it has had to be postponed until next week. Watch for the notice giving full particulars which will be in the "Daily" on Thursday or Friday. This club is open to all McGill graduates and undergraduates.

POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB.

The fourth meeting of the Political Economy Club will be held on Thursday, January 8. Papers will be read by Messrs. R. D. Taylor and G. R. Caverhill on "The Agrarian and Racial Parties in Canada: Their Programme and Their Influence." Free discussion will follow.

All members of the club are urged to keep this date in mind.

All arrangements have now been made.

BOXERS.

The Advanced boxing class will meet to-day at 5.15, followed by the Beginners' section at 6.15. Everybody out to time!

INDOOR BASEBALL.

Indoor baseball practice will be held in the High School Gym to-day at five forty-five p.m. See other columns of to-day's "Daily" for further news of this Department of Athletics.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.

Mistress (to cook)—Now, Bridget, I'm going to give a birthday party. I sincerely hope you will make yourself generally useful.

Bridget (most flattered)—Shure, mum, O'll do my best; but (confidentially) O'm so sorry O' can't dance, mum.—Glasgow Evening Times.

A PARISIAN OPINION OF JAZZ.

To a wide circle of those who enjoy and respect music, in America, it can hardly be an unwelcome news that Paris is beginning to weary of jazz. The jazz band, says the "Presse de Paris," "with its tempestuous music and its cacophony, is a kind of musical Bolshevism. It is necessary to modify the jazz band, as well as political Bolshevism, for certainly Paris cannot become a Timbuctoo." The parallel between jazz and Bolshevism may be disputed by those who hold that just now the tendency to describe every form of unconventional activity as Bolshevism operates to confuse people as to what Bolshevism is; and some observers of the passing show will very likely remark that if the idea got a fashionable vogue, Paris would cheerfully try to become as much like Timbuctoo as possible. But many a sensible commentator has seen in jazz nothing more than a side step, so to speak, from the direct path of musical progress, and it is to be expected that the direct path will be everywhere resumed.

Concerning the new edition of the London "Times," Mr. Henry Wickham Stead, "The Landmark" says: "The editors of the 'Times' have not hitherto been brilliant. Delane was a man of sound judgment, of wide knowledge, shrewd in his estimation of other men. Chennery was a scholar of great learning. Buckle added to his gift of being able in a very short time to tear the heart out of any problem set before him, an acquaintance with all the prominent people of the day. Geoffrey Dawson took a wider view of world affairs than his predecessors. But none of these editors could have been called brilliant. Now the 'Times' comes under the direction of a journalist who cannot be spoken of without this epithet."

A Boston newspaper prints this letter from an aspiring poet:

I have at hand a new and original poem entitled "Matty Lew" which is a very dramatic poem and contains something like thirty-two stanzas and is somewhat similar to the "Face on the Barroom Floor." I am an ardent reader of your newspaper and in seeing the nature of literature that your subscribers enjoy, I think my poem will suit them immensely, therefore I have given you the first opportunity to procure same.

The "American Printer" indulges in this little sarcasm about the industrial situation: "The movement to give employees a bigger share in the management of industrial plants and more of the profits has a good sound, but there are those who can see the day when employers will ask a part in the management and some of the profits."

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Late Developments in Chinese Thought

THE LIFE AND TEACHING OF WANG-FOH.

Though Wang-Foh nowhere touches bottom, he studiously avoids the subtleties of the East as well as the depressive lecherism of the nineteenth-century West; and the uncompleted window in his Philosophy shall afford us a glimpse of the reigning personality within.

Follows in brief the history of Wang-Foh.

He was bred in the shade of the university: a circumstance tending to overdevelop his inborn indolence. Offered a precarious professorship at the Academy of Yenisee, he accepted, and rested content. "All is not vanity," he remarks, "but it is vain to affirm it." Without his knowledge some enterprising acquaintances published a set of maxims purporting to be the sayings of the sage Wang-Foh. It consisted largely of the prudential counsels common in Chinese literature; as, for example, "Waxenman ought not to linger overlong near the fire," or "A snowman need have no fear of cold"; but there lay in each paragraph concealed a sea of molten passion, and Wang-Foh leaped into instant popularity. He explains the phenomenon quite curiously.

"Wisdom is but naivetees finding voice. The beggar shows the noble the beauty of noble manners; in the darkness men speak of light." At this time—the story unfolds—the Empress expressed a wish to meet him in person; at the wording whereof he seems to have felt grievously offended. His reply is now grown classical. "Inasmuch as there are but two types of beings in Society, namely, those that move their jaws and those that move their eyebrows (the second division is designated Polite Society), it behooves a Philosopher to exercise minutest care in the choice of acquaintance." . . . The passage has been supposed, by the majority of commentators, to refer to chieftains, then widely in vogue amongst the selected Chinese; but whatever the intention, the entire missive is unmistakable in its defiance. "Utterances so unbalanced and peace-disturbing," judges his Biographer, "must of necessity, soon or late, lead their author into disgrace;" and he depicts the exsequent events. Wang-Foh was arrested and hailed before the Emperor. In presence of the assembled lords of the land, who were never so refugitively attired, the Crown Prosecutor declaimed the maxims of the notorious Wang-Foh. These were for the most part of a nature puzzling to the auditors. "The Dromedary, with its two humps, looks disdainfully upon the Camel, which possesses but one. He who leans on one crutch considers with admiring wonderment him who leans on a pair. Every Spoon would fain be a Fork; and To-Day's sole desire is to usurp the place of To-Morrow. Philosophy will interlink these truths, rendering them meaningful and beautiful." Said the Emperor: "The opening words sound magnificent, reminding us of Solomon the Wise whom we studied diligently in childhood; but the rest savors powerfully of disaffection." . . . The reading was resumed; and when the Prosecutor came to the fifty-first aphorism, even where it stands unwritten, "Two eyes hath Intelligence whereas one was bestowed on Wit"; then did the younger mandarins exult in brutal expectancy. The Emperor paled and purpled and tore his fan to shreds. "The evidence," cried he, "is superfluous!" Therewith he ordered the Philosopher to be put in chains. And thence dates the downward course of Wang-Foh. He was

given a trial and condemned to death; tried again (by the Emperor's intervention) and sentenced to be banished forevermore from the province of Yenisee. During the ensuing years we yet hear of him from time to time. Thus, in 1901 he transmits a message to the Emperor, suggesting that His Majesty grant him a yearly allowance—"for the brief and fruitful portion of life remaining." This proved his last piece of self-revelation.

On a dreamy December afternoon, when the falling yellowed mulberry leaves strewed the ground as with a delightful carpet, the Empress, in daily promenade, her favorite nightgale on her shoulders, tripped over a man lying by the roadside drunkenly and snoring asleep. It was Wang-Foh the Sage. The bird perched in a neighboring shrub whence it called appealingly to its mistress. But she, unheeding, paused, hesitated, threw a glance behind, blushed, trembled, and stooping, kissed the sleeper full upon the lips. Then, in her kindness—for the Chinese are a tender race—she drew her jewel-belted dagger and slew him.

BERNARD SCHWARTZ,
Graduate Arts '16.

I REMEMBER.

(By Junie Orr.)

I remember, I remember
The room in Molson Hall.
An air of misery and gloom
Hung o'er it like a pall;
Thrice fifty wretched studies sat
There

And it seemed torture then
But now I often wish that I
Were seated there again.
I remember, I remember
The vigilantes fierce;
I used to think their eagle eyes
Would to my marrow pierce;
It was a childish ignorance,
For now I know, you see,
That tho' they have that funny look
They're human, just like me.

I remember, I remember
The clock that hung on high,
I used to cast a frantic glance
To see the moments fly.
It never went quite slow enough,
Nor dallied on the way—
Oh how I often wished that it
Would stop for half a day.

I remember, I remember
The bell they'd loudly ring,
The empty, sad sensation
As sixty marks went bing.
"Five minutes more," "Stop writing now."
"Hand in your books," they'd yell,
And still I often dream about
The clanging of that bell.

I remember, I remember
The desk of varnished wood;
It had ten ball and socket joints
Upon two legs it stood;
The other two it waved around
And caused the ink to fly;
And yet they never broke it up,
I've often wondered why.

I remember, I remember
The books of varied hue;
The red and pink and white and green,
The yellow and the blue.
It seemed a time of pain and stress,
But now it's not much fun,
When I'm a junior, to feel
My happy days are done.

SIGNS OF PEACE.

Indication that the world is once more settling back into a normal, pre-war state is shown by the announcement that Great Britain will shortly launch the world's battleship.—Detroit News.

AUSTRALIA GIVES BONDS AS GRATUITY

Result Of Series Of Conferences With Returned Men.

MR. HUGHES' SCHEME.

Financial Condition Of Country Rendered It Impossible To Pay In Cash.

Following a series of conferences between the Interstate Executive of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers League and Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, the federal government's proposal for a war gratuity was elaborated.

The Prime Minister pointed out to the representatives of the soldiers that the government recognized their right to a gratuity and desired to pay that gratuity in cash, but as the financial position of the country made cash payments then impossible, some other form of payment must necessarily be devised. The gratuity involved a liability of about \$25,000,000; foreign loans were for the time being out of the question and it was impossible to raise such a sum in Australia at present, while any attempt to flood the market with negotiable securities would have a most disastrous effect financially and industrially.

Basis of Gratuity.
The interstate executive of the league recognized the position but at the same time pointed out that it was essential to know when the bonds would be redeemed and upon what basis the gratuity would be paid. The following scheme was agreed upon by the soldiers' executive on the one hand and the Prime Minister on the other, and was announced immediately by Mr. Hughes:

"Payment to be made at the flat rate of 1s. 6d. a day from the date of embarkation to the official signing of peace at Versailles on June 21, 1919; payment at this rate to all members of the fighting forces, naval and military, of the Australian Imperial Force (and of Imperial Reservists) or the dependents of soldiers and sailors who left Australia doctors and nurses included; payment at the rate of 1s. a day from date of enlistment to discharge for all members of the Australian Imperial Force who did not leave Australia.

"Payment to be in the form of non-negotiable bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. Bonds to be received as cash equivalent for all purposes under the Repatriation Department, including land settlement, war service homes, businesses, purchases of furniture, and so on. Bonds to be cashed by Treasury in cases of hardship or special urgency, on marriage of soldier.

Scheme For Redeeming Bonds.
"Bonds not covered under above heads to be redeemed as follows: The Treasury to take up at least \$500,000 per annum. On May, 1921, the whole of Australia's share of indemnity payable by Germany to the Allies, which may be estimated at anything between \$7,000,000 and \$15,000,000, to be earmarked for the redemption of gratuity bonds. If the indemnity actually received on or before May, 1921, does not reach \$10,000,000, the government to make good the deficiency up to \$10,000,000. Government to redeem the balance of outstanding bonds after May, 1921, in not more than three equal annual instalments.

"The government undertakes that if after May, 1921, the financial and general outlook in the local and foreign market warrants raising the outstanding balance or any part thereof by loan, it will do so. The government will pass the legislation necessary for the immediate issue of the bonds as its first business of the new Parliament.

Proposal Approved.
"The soldiers' executive unanimously approved this proposal. They recognized that the basis on which the payment rested—from embarkation to the signing of peace—was fair to all, that the flat rate plan was the only one suited to a democratic army like ours, that the provisions for cashing the bonds in cases of hardship and urgency, and accepting them for all purposes of land settlement, war service homes, businesses, together with the redemption by the Treasury of not less than \$10,750,000 in May, 1921, would mean the redemption by one or the other of the above methods of not far short of \$14,000,000 by that date, and they believed that the financial outlook, given the adoption of a progressive development policy, would be so much improved that the redemption of the balance by special loan could be effected without much difficulty.

"The blind and totally incapacitated soldiers will be treated as specially urgent cases, and their bonds will be cashed whenever they desire it."

Several picture-producing companies have of late secured English estates for their work; and it is reported that the Oatlands Lodge estate, of twenty acres, has been acquired by one of the oldest British film-making concerns. This lodge is part of the former royal domain of Oatlands, which was a veritable rendezvous of monarchs in its past. Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth, James I and Charles I all stayed there

WHAT'S ON

TO-DAY.
5.00 p.m.—Meeting of Badge Committee.
5.15 p.m.—Advanced Boxing practice.
5.45 p.m.—Indoor Baseball at High School Gym.
15 p.m.—Beginners' Boxing practice.
30 p.m.—McGill Canadian Club at Strathcona Hall.
Coming.
Jan. 8th, 5.15 p.m.—Wrestling practice in Union.
Jan. 8th, 7.00 p.m.—Orchestra practice in Union.
Jan. 8th, 8.00 p.m.—Meeting of Political Economy Club.
Jan. 9th, 5.00 p.m.—Physical Society in Physics Building.

BIRRELL PLEADS FOR LANGUAGE

Bade Tendencies and Usage Of English Produce Strong Reactions.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, pleading for the use of good English has a right to be heard. For when the author of "Obliter Dicta" and many other delightful writings urges as a duty upon all writers that they should "hand down the English language, unimpaired, in all its glory and dignity, and, with pleasing variety, enriched and not vulgarized or debased," he is only preaching what he himself has long practiced.

Mr. Birrell was speaking at the dinner of the Incorporated Society of Authors, Playwrights and Composers in London, and he numbered amongst his audience many men and women whose writings command a very large public. For the most part, they were, it is true, "the converted." They were, that is to say, writers who have endeavored, and are endeavoring to maintain a worthy standard of English in their writings; although no one could read the names of those present without having to admit that there were several who stood in need of repentance. Mr. Birrell, however, was speaking for a larger audience than those who immediately heard him. Perhaps he was speaking especially for the benefit of those whom he alluded to as "persons who thought they had only to get a quire of paper, disfigure it with some writing, and thereupon it would become a commercial asset."

The pity of it is, of course, that such writing actually does, in all too many cases, become a commercial asset. Writings filled with ignoble forms of speech, "not exactly bad language," as another speaker at the dinner well expressed it, "but debased words and hybrid words," secure amongst a certain class of readers a curious vogue, and so a market. Such tendencies, however, always, in the end, produce strong reactions. Sooner or later, a Mr. Birrell, or a whole army of Birrells, moves to the rescue of one of the world's great heritages, the English language.

Pleasant to contemplate is the effect of the high cost of mining gold on the high cost of everything else, as some economists look at it. An important factor in the high cost of living, say the economists, has been the large world supply of gold, which has operated to decrease the purchasing power of the dollar and therefore increase the price of everything that its temporary possessor might wish to exchange it for. Eventually, in the natural order of events, the demand for higher wages reaches the gold mines, gold mining falls off in profit, some of the mines are closed, and the world supply of gold is diminishing. But as the supply of gold diminishes the dollar becomes more valuable when exchanged for something else, and the something else comes down in price, or offers more of itself for the dollar. A noticeable rise in the purchasing power of gold, of which the dollar is the nimble and familiar representative, is predicted, with a corresponding fall in prices. Meantime the average citizen continues to look wistfully at his dollar and hope for the best immediate bargain when he parts with it.

The recognition of Sir Henry Wood's regime of a quarter of a century in connection with the famous London Promenade Concerts was an event for a far wider public than that of musicians, strictly so called. The "Proms" at the Queen's Hall have a world reputation. For many years one can remember the impressive spectacle of an spellbound audience standing on the ground floor of the hall, every seat being full, and so immovably that the proverbial pin might have been heard to drop. Sir Henry has indeed accomplished an almost Herculean task. He has even been described as the "mainpring of musical life in London." Through courage and persistence, not always fully appreciated, he has achieved a standard of the utmost value, and cleared the way for progress. His success is the reward of long devotion to a lofty purpose.

at different times. Together with its historic traditions, Oatlands Lodge has such an attraction as the remains of a subterranean passage, a relic which no doubt will be very useful to the film producer.

BRITAIN PLANS A NEW PLAN FOR RAILWAYS

Includes Formation Of Joint Board Of Appeal.

STARTLING CHANGE

Announced Recently By Railwaymen's Leader and Not Government.

The Railway Gazette, the organ representing the interests of the management, commenting on the government's proposals announced by J. H. Thomas at Bristol, says: "It is a matter for surprise that the first public intimation of such a startling change in railway control should have been left for the railwaymen's leader to announce. If the government has made such an offer, and it appears pretty certain that it has, it would have appeared a more dignified proceeding for it to intimate the fact. Such a drastic innovation should be introduced by a perfect unanimity of opinion on the subject, and railway shareholders who, after all, still own the railways, have a right to be heard through their elected representatives. "The joint board and the board of appeal are, in themselves, excellent conceptions. We have long been convinced that the strong mutuality of interests between railway companies and their employees necessitated the establishment of some such joint committees. There can be little doubt that such channels of negotiations should provide a very considerable safeguard against disastrous national strikes in the future and do much to smooth railway working in general. The Minister of Transport is understood to be preparing a scheme for the unification of the railway system, and it is certain that the adoption of any such policy will mean a radical change from present conditions.

"Mr. Thomas and his associates will have a great responsibility. In their deliberations on the railway executive, or railway advisory committee, they will probably find that railway administration is somewhat more complex than it would appear from the viewpoint of Labor, and that certain other interests have to be considered. "It is to be hoped they will rise to the level of their opportunity and by sage counsel, proper discipline, and mature thought, contribute their mite to the solution of the railway problem. They will find that the crying need of the moment is the increase of productivity per railway expenditure unit, and it will be for them to educate their men to the necessity of more constant endeavor.

"There are strictly limited sources from which the revenue to remunerate both capital and Labor is to be obtained, and much depends on the Labor units, which perforce are scattered over a vast tract of country and thus away from the direct supervision which insures economy. Here is a chance for Mr. Thomas. Let him so train his men and the men of the associated society that they will realize that their interests are bound up with the interests of the railways; let them no longer regard the companies as monopolistic autocrats, but rather as partners for the common weal. Only in such a way will there be any general national satisfaction with the new arrangements."

A reminder of an ancient and outworn marvel of nature comes with the reported discovery that once upon a time there was a tremendous waterfall in America, rivaling and very likely surpassing Niagara. A prehistoric river contributed to it, descending over a precipice the depth of which is not yet determined; and this river, say the engineers who have uncovered its course, flowed between the lakes that are now named Erie and Ontario, and made what might fairly be called the first Niagara. Some event in the processes of nature diverted the stream and buried falls and riverbed level with the surrounding country. Excavations made in the construction of the new Welland Ship Canal, in southern Ontario, discovered the geological evidence of the giant waterfall. The new canal is more important nowadays than a prehistoric waterfall, but it adds something to the impressiveness of Niagara to think of it as preceded in time by another Niagara that has so completely vanished.

Sir William Duke is to succeed Sir Thomas Holderness as permanent Under Secretary for India.

A big store will be built at a cost of £1,000,000, by Messrs. Harrods, Limited, on the site now occupied by St. Peter's Church, Liverpool.

A historic flying machine—the one in which Sir John Alcock and Sir A. W. Brown flew the Atlantic last June—has been presented to the nation, and has been housed in the new Science Museum building in South Kensington.

A shelf containing little more than 100 small volumes is shown at Sotheby's. These books, some of which are literally worth their weight in gold, are being sold at a figure expected to reach £80,000.

Miss Hilda Desmond, whose height is 6 ft. 2 ins., has secured the position of Venus in the revue "The Whirligig," which Mr. Albert de Courville is producing.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS

The following statement has been given to the "Daily" as being the authentic expression of one of the leading parties inaugurated at the "Mock Parliament." The "Daily" will publish from time to time developments which may take place in the political situation from the viewpoint of each individual party.

The first general caucus of the Constitutional Party in the Mock Parliament was held in the Union last evening at 5.15 for the purpose of selecting a leader as well as party whips and other officers. The attendance was nothing but what it was expected to be, some 150 members from the various faculties being present. Mr. W. H. Biggar opened the meeting and called for nominations for the post of leader. The names of Biggar and La Belle were put forward, but the latter withdrew, and the former was elected by acclamation.

The following is the result of the elections:

Leader—W. H. Biggar, Law '22.
General Secretary—J. A. W. La Belle, Law '22.
Chief Party Whip—H. W. Johnson.
Whips—Science, C. M. Yates; Arts, J. H. G. Way; Law, W. S. Lighthall; Medicine (to be selected later).

After the adjournment of the general caucus, the above named held a meeting at which was discussed the general policy of the Party, and it was stated at the close of the meeting that a statement will shortly be issued for publication, enunciating the intentions of the Constitutional Party for the forthcoming session of the Mock Parliament.

ADAM DAULAC

Gallant Stand of Little Band of French Saved City from Indians

Few incidents in connection with the early history of Canada are more stirring than the fight made against the Iroquois by Adam Daulac, who attempted to save Montreal in 1660 from the dreaded Indians. Over 600 warriors of the tribe had wintered near Montreal while another detachment were in camp on the river Ottawa with the intention of hitting it in the spring, striking a severe blow at Quebec and then attacking Montreal and Three Rivers. Every Frenchman in the settlement knew the fate of everyone if the Indians were able to capture the places.

So Adam Daulac, the French officer in command at Montreal, decided to strike for the salvation of the people. It was a desperate enterprise he outlined to his followers as he called for volunteers for his work. "Sixteen young men offered to go with him to what they had every reason to believe would be certain death. They made their wills, received the sacrament and then made their way across the Lake of Two Mountains to the locality where the Indians lay. There they awaited the attack. A few friendly Indians joined the little party but they deserted before the fight came.

The Frenchmen took up a position in an abandoned enclosure made with tree trunks: it had been erected, a year earlier by a band of Algonquians. Two hundred Iroquois attacked but they met with such a fire from the defenders that they were unable to win the easy victory they had anticipated. Then they sent for reinforcements keeping up an attack while await-

ing the braves. On the fifth day other warriors arrived but the French were still fighting hard although exhausted by lack of food and sleep. Three days later the Iroquois broke through the wall. Daulac was slain at once but his companions fought until every one was shot down. Only four Frenchmen were alive. The victors killed three at once and saved the other for subsequent torture while a like fate was meted out to the deserting Indians. But the loss of the colonists had given the Iroquois such a lesson that the attacks on Montreal and Quebec were abandoned. So by their deaths they saved the colony.

With the return home of the mine-sweeping force of the United States Navy, and the resumption of peacetime routine by officers and men who have been engaged in such arduous work, comes the assurance that the ocean lanes of navigation are now as safe as can reasonably be expected. Something like 50,000 mines were laid for the protection of American transports from German submarines, and with the end of the war it devolved on the mine-layers to undo their work and restore the ocean to pre-war conditions. Like so many other phases of the war, the task looks Broddingnagian and interminable when written down as a task to be accomplished; but the mine-sweeping force has been steadily at it, and the completion, it is interesting to note, comes almost exactly a year after the armistice.

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Unusual Fonts Of Type Have
Been Duplicated.

When one thinks of English printing his mind naturally turns to Caxton, Baskerville and William Morris, yet the development of the art owes much to the work done at Oxford, England. The names of the three master printers mentioned above represent the three golden eras of printing in England, but printing at Oxford, covering the entire period, has held the even tenor of its way, contributing not only to the artistic but also to the mechanical evolution of printing as an art.

Caxton, it will be remembered, first printed in England in 1477, but the so-called "early press" at Oxford produced books from 1468 to 1486. The second press produced volumes from 1517 to 1520, and the Oxford University Press came into existence in 1585, starting business with a meager £100 lent to it by the university itself.

The importance of the establishment of the Oxford University Press cannot be overestimated, and this for many reasons beyond its contribution to literature. On this score alone its record is unique, as through its medium countless volumes of value to the world have been produced through subsidies which made possible their publication.

From a political standpoint it must be remembered that during the Civil Wars, 1642-45, Oxford was the Royalist centre, the King having entered Oxford on October 29, 1642. During this period royal proclamations, letters and pamphlets were issued from Oxford and printed at the University Press. In 1665, the court being then at Oxford, the oldest existing English newspaper was started, known as the Oxford Gazette, and this Oxford Gazette was the beginning of the London Gazette of modern times.

In 1674 began the wonderful series of Oxford Sheet Almanacs. The London Stationers Company had previously held the monopoly of printing almanacs from Queen Elizabeth, but in 1655, Charles I made Oxford a party to the monopoly. After the Restoration until 1834 a tax was levied on sheet almanacs, which rose from 2d. to 15d., so between 1676 and 1776 there are several examples of sheet almanacs printed on silk, through which subterfuge the tax was evaded. The finest example of sheet almanacs is that issued in 1674, measuring 39 inches by 30 inches, and the demand for Oxford almanacs became so great that duplicate plates had to be provided. Among the designers such names as J. M. W. Turner, Michael Burgess, and George Vertue may be found.

From a mechanical standpoint the Oxford Press has always been foremost in adopting inventions which have improved the technical side. In 1583, for instance, the first cylinder printing machine was introduced; in 1638 the first double platen printing machine; in 1842 the Oxford India paper, still unrivalled for its fineness, toughness and opacity, was used for a diamond 24mo. Bible; in 1860 the first stereotyping by the paper process, and in 1863 electrotyping was introduced; in 1805 Earl Stanhope sold to the press his invention of stereotyping by plaster process, and also the iron handpress, still known as the "Stanhope press."

In 1877 the Oxford Press added to its prestige by a performance which is believed has never been equalled. The Caxton Exhibition was opened on June 30 of this year, with a speech by Gladstone. At two o'clock on that morning the Oxford Press started to print from movable types 100 copies of the Bible each containing 1082 pages. These were artificially dried and sent to London by the nine o'clock morning express. They were bound at the Oxford University Press bindery, in London, in Turkey morocco, stamped with the gold lettering and arms of the University on the side, and ten copies were delivered to the exhibition by two o'clock that afternoon. In other words, 100 copies of over 1000 pages were printed and bound in full leather and delivered in twelve hours.

The Oxford Press has accumulated unusual fonts of type which have enabled it to produce many volumes which could not be printed elsewhere. Since the acquisition of these fonts some of them have been duplicated in other printing establishments, but many of them are still unique. This press, for instance, was the first to acquire the following types in England: Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Anglo-Saxon, music, Syriac, Armenian, Coptic, Samaritan, Slavonic, Runic, Gothic, Icelandic, Ethiopic, Etruscan, Sanskrit, Chinese, Gurmukhi, Pahlavi, Tibetan, Zend, Bengali, Russian, Tamil, and Burmese.

Unlike most establishments boasting such antiquity, the Oxford University Press still continues. Its influence on English typography cannot be over-

MCGILL WIN FIRST
CITY LEAGUE GAME

(Continued from Page One.)

Gill's first goal. Dineen here replaced Russell. Behan secured the puck in front of his goals, rushed down the ice and passed to Cully, who scored, making the count 2-0.

The back and forward rushes continued, and Ted Clarke was called upon to stop many wicked shots. Westmount penetrated the McGill defence, but the shot hit the post, bouncing out of danger. At this period McGill was trying long shots, several of which were wild. Ted Behan got through the defence, but Scott made a sensational stop, with three men on top of him. The game here slowed down considerably, with most of the play at the McGill nets. Clarke made two nice stops. Downes was penalized just before the period ended.

Second Period.

The period opened with end to end rushes and with some hard and close checking featured by both teams. The play was very even. Clarke made a nice stop, and Heney, securing the puck, went right through the Westmount team, but his shot was stopped by Scott. Dineen slammed one at "Skil" on a pass from the corner, but the latter saved again. His stops were nothing short of sensational. Heney broke up a Westmount rush, went down the ice with the puck and passed to Behan, who scored, making the count 3-0 for McGill. Earle Anderson here replaced Behan at centre, and Russell went out for Dineen. Cully rushed and passed the defence, but his shot was blocked by Scott. A long shot by Hardy slipped through Clarke's legs for the first goal for Westmount. Behan and Dineen replaced Russell and Earle Anderson. Cully and Heney got away to a few end to end rushes before the period closed, with the score 3-1 for the Red and White.

Third Period.

Right after the opening of the third period, Hardy rushed down the side and shot the puck into the corner, scoring Westmount's second and last point, making it 3-2. For a while the West-Enders appeared dangerous, but only for a short time, for following a three-man rush down the ice, "Boo" Anderson sagged the nets on a pass from Dineen. Anderson was put off for heavy checking, and Clarke had to stop some hot ones. By this time condition was beginning to tell, and during the remainder of the game Westmount were skated off their feet by the representatives of the Red and White. In spite of being one man short, Dineen scored McGill's fifth counter on a rebound from a shot by Behan, only one minute after the last goal had been notched. "Boo" came on the ice again. At this point play became much easier, and Westmount managed to hold their own for a short while. Earle Anderson replaced "Ted" Behan, and on a pass from Heney he nearly scored, only a sensational save by Scott preventing a goal. After several minutes, "Ted" counted another on a rebound from Dineen. Russell replaced Dineen, and Earle Anderson, who had been penalized by the referee, came on again. Shortly afterwards, from a mix-up in the corner, Behan passed out in front of the goal to Heney, who slammed it into the net, making the final score 7-2. The game ended with both teams a man short, owing to some rough work indulged in by both.

The line-up and summary of the game appear below:

McGill	Position	Westmount
Clarke	Goal	Scott
Heney	Defence	Norton
Cully	Defence	Mallinson
R. B. Anderson	Forward	Hardy
Behan	Forward	Lalonde
Russell	Forward	Stewart
Dineen	Spares	Downes
E. Anderson	Spares	Watt

SUMMARY.

First Period.	
McGill	Behan 4.30 min.
McGill	Cully 3.00 min.
Second Period.	
McGill	Behan 3.00 min.
Westmount	Hardy 3.00 min.
Third Period.	
Westmount	Hardy 3.00 min.
McGill	R. B. Anderson 2.00 min.
McGill	Dineen 1.00 min.
McGill	Behan 10.00 min.
McGill	Heney 4.00 min.
Penalties—McGill:	R. B. Anderson
and E. Anderson.	Westmount: Downes
Referee—	Odio Cleghorn.

M.A.A.A. vs. VICTORIA.

First Period

Victoria rushed play in first few minutes, Magee scoring, followed by another by Dawes. M.A.A.A. missed several good chances. However, their goal was lucky, Victoria being unable to score. Meldrum netted one for M.A.A.A. Slater was put off for slugging the goalie.

Second Period.

M.A.A.A. had the best of the play for first half of the period, Meldrum playing well. King tied the score for M.A.A.A. Law made some fine stops.

Third Period.

M.A.A.A. started strong, and Meldrum again netted one. Nicoll and Sharpe were put off for fighting. Slater again tied the score after some pretty work. Carter was hurt and taken off. Meldrum received a cut estimated, nor its importance as an international institution.

DESECRATION
RUDE SHOCK
TO ARTS MEN

The Domain Of "Art" Stagg
Rudely Invaded.

GREAT WRECKAGE.

The "Broadside's" Thirst For
Reform and Destruction
Must Be Satisfied.

The Arts students were struck with amazement on their return from the Christmas "Turk" to find alarming changes in the old Arts Building — the hub of the University — with "Push" on the door, etc., etc.

The most painful change, which brought the most bitter grief to all the men who knew him, was the removal of Harry, sometimes known as Shakespeare, to the care of the Joseph Building. Harry was a good sport, and Arts will miss his sunny, poetic disposition, his kindly advice, especially to Freshmen, and his nonchalant, artistic use of the mop. The best wishes of all the students follow him into his new position.

But Harry isn't all. Sundry rents and gaps in the venerable walls of the Arts Building are explained by the word "electricity." Persistent rumour has it that we are to lose the good old gas-mantles. No longer will "Stagg" march boldly into classrooms to flourish his taper over the heads of students "wallowing in darkness"—and no more will naughty little Freshmen (and others) be able to poke their dirty little fingers into the delicate tissue of the mantles to chortle with glee at the resulting damage, for which our caution money must pay. "The old order changeth," as the Editor said when we asked for a new typewriter ribbon.

And, in the meanwhile, long-suffering Arts is barking its assorted shins on ladders recklessly thrown around the noble halls. The floors of classrooms are strewn with hammers and bits of electrical apparatus—wherewith Freshmen disport themselves to their hearts' content. Strange, mysterious boxes are making their appearance on the walls, and no one has been daring enough to venture a guess at what they might be. Perhaps some noble B.Sc. man may enlighten us.

This unrest has even invaded the office of our Dean. The beautiful expanse of glistening hardwood which formerly met the terrified gaze of the evil-doer, has been marred by a wooden partition. There is evidently no limit to the ruthless desecration afoot.

In all decency, the "Broadside" should appear once more to give proper credit to the powers-that-be for the changes made. While they are at it, they might note that the partition in the "Daily" office between the "Sanctum sanctorum" and the "rough-house," boasts a new coat of delicately perfumed paint and several panes of real glass — which may or may not survive the Editor's next outbreak. The "Broadside" might, at the same time, ask for a new pot of paste.

These are certainly stirring times for Arts. Might we suggest that repairs to the drinking fountain, and cushions on all the radiators, would "fix us fine." While we are at it, we may as well be comfortable.

IN THE FENWAY.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

Fairies, elves and tribles we,
Dancing in wild revelry
Brownies, gnomes and kelpies gay,
Swirling through autumnal day.
Now we madly chase along,
Rustling crisp our cheerful song,
Flinging reels of merry madness,
Circling in a whirl of gladness.
There we rush on all together,
Heister skelter, hither, thither;
Here we scatter, float and hover,
Each becomes a separate rover.
Some are sailing on the river,
Each small craft with joy aquiver;
Others soar into the skies,
Seeking higher destinies.
Leaves you call us? Had you seen
Where the earth-born ne'er have been,
You would know us as we are,
Guests from wonderland afar.
Brownies, elves and kelpies we,
Revealing in autumn glee;
Can't you see us — fairies all,
Answering the winter's call?

face and was forced to retire, being replaced by Jopp.

Overtime.

Victoria rushed things, Ross scoring the winning goal. The puck struck the post and glanced out, but the umpire declared for a goal. Dawes was put off for striking goalie. M.A.A.A. missed several good chances to score before the time was finally up.

SUMMARY.

First Period.	
Victoria	Magee 2.30 min.
Victoria	Dawes 3.30 min.
M.A.A.A.	Meldrum 10.00 min.
Second Period.	
M.A.A.A.	King 3.30 min.
Third Period.	
M.A.A.A.	Meldrum 5.00 min.
Victoria	Slater 5.00 min.
Overtime.	
Victoria	Ross 1.00 min.

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AN HOUR.

What I do venture to press upon you is, that it requires no preterhuman force of will in any young man or woman unless household circumstances are more than usually vexatious and unfavorable to get at least half an hour out of a solid busy day for good and disinterested reading. Some will say that this is too much to expect, and the first persons to say it, I venture to predict, will be those who waste their time most. At any rate, if I cannot get half an hour, I will be content with a quarter. Now, in half an hour I fancy you can read fifteen or twenty pages of Burke; or you can read one of Wordsworth's masterpieces — say the lines on Tintern; or say, one-third—if a scholar, in the original, and if not, in a translation—of a book of the Iliad or the Aeneid. I do not think that I am filling the half-hour too full. But try for yourselves what you can read in half an hour. Then multiply the half-hour by 361, and consider what treasures you might have laid by at the end of the year.—Lord Morley.

THE CRUEL CAPITALIST.

At a hearing recently a steel striker out in Pittsburgh stated that his grievance against the company arose from the fact that it had neglected to provide a parking place in the works for his automobile. We're willing to let that ride without attempting any comment of our own.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

R.V.C. BASKETBALL PRACTICE.

Will the following girls turn out in the gym for a practice to-day at 2.30 sharp. Any other girls who would like to have a game they may turn out as well.

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E. Davidson.
Q. Savage.
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E. Cox.
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K. Cameron.
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N. James.
V. Zealand.
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Z. Slackman.
T. Rough.
A. Lamb.

FRIGHTFULNESS.

The use of a bathtub and the services of a left-handed barber would be just the thing for the local I. W. W. But that would be cruel and unusual punishment, prohibited by the law of nations.—Los Angeles Times.

WHY NOT "CUT IN"?

"I hear they have established a home for telephone operators."

"And what did they name it?"

"Listen Inn."—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.